

Weather Forecast
Clear, continued cold, windy today, tonight, tomorrow; low near 16 tonight.
Temperatures today—Highest, 26, at 1:30 p.m.; lowest, 17, at 7:59 a.m. Yesterday—Highest, 31, at 12:01 a.m.; lowest, 14, at 8:55 a.m.
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BATAAN VETERANS FREED IN JAP PRISON RAID

American Rangers Rescue 513; Russians 39 Miles From Berlin

27 Raiders Killed In Attack 25 Miles Behind Luzon Line

By C. YATES McDANIEL, Associated Press War Correspondent.
GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Luzon, Jan. 31 (Delayed).—In a daring raid 25 miles behind the Japanese lines, 400 picked men of the 6th Ranger Battalion and Filipino guerrillas last night rescued 513 veterans of Bataan, Corregidor and Singapore from an enemy prison camp.
The raiders took Japanese guards completely by surprise and emptied the prison camp in Nueva Ecija Province of Eastern Luzon. The 513 men found there—496 Americans, 23 Britons, 3 Netherlands and 1 Norwegian—were all that remained. Hundreds of others had been sent to work in Japan. Other hundreds had died.
All but two of the men were brought out alive by the 121 men of the 6th Ranger Battalion who stormed into the prison stockade under command of Lt. Col. Henry Mucci of Bridgeport, Conn. The enfeebled hearts of the two men flickered out when they were in sight of American lines.
The Rangers attacked with such merciless precision that not one of the Japanese stockade guards was left alive or able to resist. And they attacked with such care that not one of the prisoners was scratched.
25-Mile Journey
Within a matter of minutes all had been released and were on their 25-mile journey to freedom, walking, carried on backs of husky Rangers or riding in carabao carts.
Nearly 100 were so weak from malnutrition, disease and three-year-old wounds that they could not walk when they were cut loose from Japanese bondage.
The rescue cost the lives of 27 Rangers and Filipinos in a guerrilla unit led by Maj. Robert Lapham of Davenport, Iowa, who fought off a savage tank-led Japanese attack along the escape corridor.
The raiders killed 523 Japanese—more than one for every prisoner released—and knocked out 12 enemy tanks.
This first mass liberation of Allied

Lt. Bliss and Col. Oliver of D. C. Among Liberated Prisoners

Families Overjoyed At News They Are Safe in Philippines
Two Washington families were made supremely happy today by news of the liberation from a Japanese prison on Luzon of 513 American veterans of the 1942 stand in the Philippines.
Mrs. Raymond W. Bliss, wife of Brig. Gen. Raymond W. Bliss, assistant surgeon general, spent the longest two hours of her life this morning at her home, 4338 Reno road N.W., after she heard a radio flash that 513 veterans of Bataan and Corregidor had been freed in a daring raid by Rangers and Filipino guerrillas.
She was waiting prayerfully for the name of her son, Second Lt. Raymond W. Bliss, Jr., 29, one of the hardy band captured on Bataan nearly three years ago.
"The broadcast didn't give any names, so I just sat here and hoped the telephone would ring and some one would tell me that Raymond was one of the boys rescued," she said.
The telephone finally did ring. A reporter told her the good news. Her son was among those rescued. Meanwhile, similar joyous news came to Mrs. Dell Lake Oliver, 1220 (See BLISS, Page A-4.)

German Rush in Reserves East Of Frankfurt

BULLETIN.
LONDON (P).—The Russians have broken into Kustrin, vital traffic junction on the Oder River, 41 miles east of Berlin, a German military commentator said tonight. At a point 170 miles to the rear, the Russians captured Torun (Thorn), a stronghold of 54,000 on the banks of the Vistula, after a week-long siege.
By the Associated Press.
LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Russians with their fast-paced tanks and infantry have smashed to the banks of the Oder River northwest of Kustrin, at a point about 39 miles or less from Berlin, the German high command announced today.
It was possible that the Russians were even closer than 39 miles, for the German communiqué did not give the exact location of the penetration to the river. The Oder swings to within 28 miles of Berlin northwest of Kustrin. But immediately northwest of Kustrin it is 39 miles from the capital, and it seemed more likely that a point in the Kustrin vicinity was meant.
The eastern edge of Kustrin itself, one of the chief defenses of the German capital, was reached by the Russians, German broadcasts said.
Along a 70-mile front, Marshal Zhukov massed waves of tanks and infantry for a quick smash at Berlin's greatest defenses.
But at the center of his spearhead in the 40-mile-wide Frankfurt salient between the Oder and the Warthe, the German high command said it had hurled in its reserves to halt the invading columns which already had broken through a defense shield 23 miles east of Frankfurt.
Planes Rake Highways.
Red Air Fleet planes raked the Berlin-Frankfurt highways, and Moscow dispatches said Nazi prisoners reported panic in the German capital because German civilians be-



May Bill Substitute Loses in Close Vote; Final Action Near

Measure Calling for Voluntary Compliance Beaten, 187 to 177
BULLETIN.
Administration leaders had a close call on the May work-or-fight bill in the House today when they defeated a voluntary manpower substitute by the narrow margin of 187 to 177. This substitute, by Representative Harness, Republican, of Indiana, was the strongest effort yet made to change the compulsory work bill.
The limited national service bill to make men 18 to 45 liable for assignment to war work is expected to pass the House today on the urgent plea of administration leaders that it is needed to hasten victory.
Although several hurdles remain to be cleared, the measure appeared to have weathered its worst storm yesterday when two major amendments were beaten. These were:
The anti-closed shop amendment of Representative Wadsworth, Republican, of New York, to give drafted workers the right to join or stay out of unions, which also preserved organized labor's right to collective bargaining and wage-hour control. It went down on two test votes of 169 to 125, and later, 178 to 142.
Other amendments rejected were: To take registered male nurses into the Army with commissions, to subject all war contracts to renegotiation, and to exempt honorably discharged war veterans from the compulsory features. The bill already allows local boards to put off calling returned veterans for essential jobs until all available non-veterans have been called.
The anti-dislocation amendment of Representative Cisson, Republican, of Massachusetts, which sought to give statutory backing to the Fair Employment Practice Committee. This was defeated, 148 to 113.
The House will vote early today on the substitute of Representative Harness, Republican, of Indiana, to continue voluntary recruiting of war workers, with a direction to the War Manpower Commission to investigate wastage of labor already available in war plants.
Other voluntary plans may be offered, but if the Harness motion fails, as administration leaders confidently predict, the bill is expected to move quickly to final passage. Its fate then will rest with the Senate. (See MANPOWER, Page A-4.)

Father of Georgia Quadruplets Killed In Recent Nazi Push

By the Associated Press.
GAINESVILLE, Ga., Feb. 1.—Pvt. Charles Lee, father of the Gainesville quadruplets born last summer, was killed in action during the recent Nazi offensive, the War Department has informed his wife.
Pvt. Lee was stationed at Camp Blanding, Fla., when the babies were born, and was sent overseas shortly afterward.
Two of the quadruplets died within 10 days of birth, and the surviving babies still are at Hall County Memorial Hospital.
Death for McFarland Demanded by Fielly As Case Nears Jury
The Government today asked the death penalty for Marine Pfc. Earl McFarland for the murder of 18-year-old Dorothy M. Berrum. Shortly thereafter, defense Counsel P. Bateman Ennis, in his final plea to the District Court jury, accused the Government of failing to bring back from the Pacific "the key witness who could definitely clear this boy" of charges of criminal assault and murder.
The witness referred to by Mr. Ennis was E. S. Takacs, whose name was stamped in the regulation Marine belt found near Miss Berrum's body in East Potomac Park in the early morning of October 6. Government witnesses have testified Takacs was a marine patient in an Australian hospital when McFarland was there, and he is now somewhere in the Pacific.
Justice James M. Proctor said the jury of 11 men and 1 housewife would get the case after a final argument by United States Attorney Edward M. Curran.
"Key to Story of Belt."
Mr. Ennis contended in his closing argument that Takacs "was the key to the story of the belt," an important Government exhibit.
"Suppose Takacs came back a year from now and said he didn't have the belt in the South Pacific or that he had scratched his initials and not his full name on it?" demanded Mr. Ennis. "Before this Government should be willing to ask for a man's life it should exercise every resource in its power to bring back a witness who could definitely clear this boy."
Insisting that the defense was "inconsistent" in contending innocence as well as raising the possibility that McFarland had committed the murder while suffering from "malaria psychosis," Mr. Ennis told the jury that it was "sitting on the threshold of a new doctrine in medical jurisprudence."
Stresses Doubts in Evidence.
He asked the jury how it would feel if it disregarded "malaria psychosis" in this case and a year from now, when thousands of other veterans come back, read of the cases of men acquitted of crimes because of "malaria psychosis."
Mr. Ennis devoted most of his argument to efforts to prove there was a reasonable doubt in the Government's case, which, he said, was based wholly on circumstantial evidence.
Mr. Ennis asked for the marine's acquittal, but added that if the Government's case did not create a reasonable doubt of McFarland's guilt, that the jury should "give credence" to the testimony of defense psychiatrists that McFarland was "a sick man."
Mr. Ennis admitted McFarland was "a Sunday school boy" but described him as "a patriotic boy willing to sign up and fight our common enemy."
In making a plea for the death penalty in his summation of the case, (See MCFARLAND, Page A-14.)

La Guardia Charges 'Unethical' Auction Of War Surpluses

Senators Asked to Take Steps to Stop Such 'Scandalous Proceedings'
By the Associated Press.
Mayor La Guardia of New York today described Jacob Goldberg's New York auction of war surpluses as "unfair and unethical" and the man who conducted it as "stupid and arrogant."
The Mayor, whose own inquiries led the Senate War Investigating Committee to look into the operations of Surplus Liquidators, Inc., testified before the Senate today.
"I'd like to ask the committee to pursue the details of this sale and to take such steps as are necessary to avoid a repetition of this scandalous proceeding."
He spoke of an auction held at Manhattan, N. Y. last fall of surplus accumulated by the Defense Plant Corp., including electrical appliances and hardware.
City Bid Precluded.
He said Surplus Liquidators, Inc., of which Goldberg is president, won a contract to conduct the auction, when the city was precluded under the terms of the DPC contract from entering a bid of its own.
Testimony already in the record discloses Goldberg got a contract from the Defense Plant Corp. to conduct two auctions despite his alleged attempt to "buy the influence" of a \$5,000 DPC engineer with an offer of a \$20,000 job.
This testimony came yesterday from John Van Ginhoven, acting engineer in charge of DPC surplus property in the Nashville district.
Tells of Job Offer.
Mr. Van Ginhoven testified that Goldberg offered him a job at a meeting in a hotel room in Cleveland last August 9.
Under questioning by Senator Ferguson, Republican, of Michigan, the witness replied "yes" when asked if Goldberg sought a "favorable" recommendation on Surplus Liquidators, Inc., in its effort to win contracts to auction off surplus property on a 5 per cent fee basis.
He turned the offer down, Mr. Van Ginhoven said, because he didn't want "people like that to get their claws on DPC surpluses."
He said his salary was to be "retroactive," in that he would be paid by Goldberg from the time he went to work for him until he left the Government "and went on Goldberg's payroll officially."
He said Goldberg told him the salary and his expenses would be charged to the Defense Plant Corp. Subsequently, committee attaches said the DPC gave Surplus Property Liquidators a contract under which they conducted the auction in Manhattan, and one in Burlington, N. J., in late November and early December.
Goldberg a Spectator.
Goldberg, a large man with a big thatch of gray hair, was an interested spectator at the proceedings yesterday.
Other witnesses the committee announced it would hear are Richard (See SURPLUS, Page A-6.)

Senate Delays Wallace Vote By 43-41 Margin

George Bill Given Precedence in First Test of Strength

FARM GROUPS OPPOSE Williams as REA administrator; action delayed. Page A-4
By GOULD LINCOLN.
Administration forces favoring the confirmation of Henry A. Wallace to head a Commerce Department shorn of control over Federal lending agencies won their first test of strength in the Senate today by obtaining consideration of the George Bill. That measure would divorce the Reconstruction Finance Corp. and other lending agencies from the department.
This victory was gained after Mr. Wallace's supporters had skirted dangerously near defeat. By a margin of only two votes—43 to 41—the Senate had refused to pass a motion by Chairman Bailey of the Senate Commerce Committee to go into executive session to consider the nomination immediately. Senators generally conceded that this would have meant the former Vice President's rejection.
This parliamentary maneuvering followed a Democratic caucus where Majority Leader Barkley had urged his colleagues to keep the Wallace nomination on the Senate calendar until after passage of the George bill.
Despite Senator Barkley's plea, Senator Bailey, announced on emerging from the meeting that he would seek immediate consideration of the Wallace nomination by moving that the Senate go into executive session.
Taft Changes Vote.
The original vote on the Bailey motion was a tie, 42 to 42, but Senator Taft, Republican, of Ohio changed his vote in order to be able to move reconsideration of the motion as he may do at any time within two days. A tie vote defeats a motion such as Senator Bailey made.
After announcement of the vote, Senator Taft sought to move to reconsider. Vice President Truman, in the chair, however, had recognized Senator Barkley, who moved to take up the George bill. The Vice President, therefore, declined to recognize the Ohio Senator.
The motion to take up the George bill was approved, 83 to 2.
Vote On Bailey Motion.
Ten Republicans, 32 Democrats and 1 Progressive voted against the Bailey motion and 26 Republicans and 13 Democrats voted for it.
The roll call was as follows:
Nes-Barkley, Bilbo, Briggs, Chavez, Downey, Eastland, Ellender, Fulbright, Greene, Guffey, Hayden, Hill, Johnson of South Carolina, Kilgore, Lucas, Magnuson, Maybank, McFarland, McClellan, McMillen, Murdock, Murray, Myers, O'Mahoney, Overton, Pepper, Russell, Taylor, Thomas, Oklahoma, Thomas, Utah, Tunnell, Democrats, Akin, Austin, Brewster, Burton, Langer, Morse, Saltonstall, Shipstead, Taft, Wilson, Republicans, and La Follette.
Ayes—Bailey, Bankhead, Byrd, Connally, George, Gerry, Hoyer, Johnson of Colorado, McCarran, McClellan, McKellar, O'Daniel, Scrugham, Stewart, Tydings, Democrats, Bridges, Brooks, Buck, Bushfield, Butler, Capen, Capper, Cordon, Donnell, Ferguson, Gurney, Hawks, Hickenlooper, Johnson of California, Milliken, Moore, Revercomb, Robertson, Smith, Thomas of Idaho, Tobey, Vandenberg, Wherry, White, Wiley, Willis, Republicans, Total, 41.
Earlier Senator Walsh, Democrat, of Massachusetts announced he would vote to confirm the Wallace appointment, even though he does not approve of some of the ideas expressed by the former Vice President. (See WALLACE, Page A-2.)

Base on Subic Bay Taken, Yanks Push Closer to Manila

Pillboxes Found Empty; 'Little Corregidor' Island Is Captured
(Map on Page A-3.)
By the Associated Press.
GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Luzon, Feb. 1.—Subic Bay and its naval repair base of Olongapo, dotted with pillboxes, but inexplicably abandoned by the Japanese, were back in American hands today as unblunted Yank spearheads to the east rolled clear of a dangerous bottleneck passage only 28 miles from Manila.
Well-fortified Grande Island, the "Little Corregidor" guarding the entrance to Subic Bay, was taken without opposition Tuesday by 8th Army troops. Units of the 7th Fleet then steamed into Subic Bay.
Other elements of Lt. Gen. Robert Eichelberger's 8th Army moved by road along the inner rim of Subic Bay to capture the Olongapo naval base which, before the war, was an American depot.
Gen. MacArthur said in his communiqué today that "we are now using this excellent anchorage, and development of a naval base is already under way."
Pillboxes Empty.
Olongapo was well outfitted with Japanese dugouts and pillboxes—all empty. Similarly, Grande Island was abandoned by the enemy, its American guns "pointing disconsolately out to sea," in the words of Associated Press Correspondent James Hutchesson.
Meanwhile, 6th Army troops 35 miles to the east reached the town of Calumpit, 28 road miles from Manila, in a drive down an easily flanked stretch of highway flanked by huge swamps.
Failure of the Japanese to put up a fight in this natural defense zone was as puzzling as the enemy's lack of opposition at Subic Bay.
The Americans crossed the Pampanga River, just north of Calumpit, to swing free of the swampy corridor and aim down the straight Manila highway. They were approaching Malolos, 22 road miles from Manila.
One column of 6th Army troops, which has been moving southward from Lingayen, turned westward on the Bataan Peninsula road from San Fernando and captured Lubao. This represented a 10-mile advance (See PHILIPPINES, Page A-2.)

U. S. Patrols Break Into New Section Of Siegfried Line

Little Nazi Opposition Is Met in Advance Below Monschau
BULLETIN.
PARIS (P).—Patrols of the fighting 1st Division broke into the first ramparts of the Siegfried Line today 11 miles southeast of Monschau, and found only a flicker of life in Hitler's concrete western fortifications. The 1st Army troops crossed the first row of dragon teeth barriers in a section of the west wall never before breached.
By the Associated Press.
PARIS, Feb. 1.—The American 1st Army today advanced within sight of the strangely silent Siegfried Line on a broad front amid growing indications that the Germans had withdrawn farther back.
Overnight advances generally reached 4 miles deeper into Germany. Village after village fell. Patrols entered the fringes of the Siegfried Line in the Monschau sector, where a whole 3-mile section was captured earlier in the week. Third Army infantrymen seized four more German towns.
An eerie silence covered the big Nazi guns in the lines, but American artillery of both the 1st and 3d Armies laid a barrage on the fortifications along a 40-mile section opposite Belgium and Luxembourg. The heaviest enemy resistance was limited strictly to small arms and accurate mortar sniping. Troops frankly were amazed at the complete lack of artillery and, in most cases, the enemy's reluctance to stand and fight.
The French 1st Army fought into Horbourg, eastern suburb of Colmar, in the shrinking pocket below Strasbourg. The Polish captured seven towns, including Gerstheim, a mile from the Rhine. They crossed the Rhine-Rhone Canal and took Obenheim, 15 miles south of Strasbourg. Heidsheim, Obenheim and Elsenheim, south of Selestat, were taken. Durrenstein and Urschenheim, south of the Colmar Canal, were captured.
The American 3d Army pushed

Top Nazis Reported Arrested by Gestapo On Eastern Front

By the Associated Press.
LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Moroccan radio quoted Ankara reports today that Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler had arrested or sent to the rear one marshal, six generals and 240 other officers from the eastern front command who were suspected of sympathizing with the Free Germany Committee in Moscow.
Healed the airman's red flares were artillery flashes.
Officially, Moscow placed the closest Soviet approach to Berlin at 63 miles, but an Associated Press dispatch from Moscow virtually confirmed the German reports of a much deeper advance.
Kustrin, a 16th century fortified town of 16,000, is on the east bank of the Oder and on the north bank of the Warthe at the confluence of the two rivers.
DNE, German news agency, said this key town, one of the chief defenses of Berlin, was approached by Zhukov's forces on the north side of the Warthe, which captured Landsberg and then moved on to Beyersdorf, 63 miles northeast of Berlin.
Big Oder Battle Imminent.
It was about Frankfurt, a city of 75,000 on the west side of the Oder 17 miles south of Kustrin, that the Germans had grouped their strongest fortifications along the line of the Oder to protect communications between Berlin and Breslau in Silesia.
With his wings spread out on a 70-mile front, Zhukov was preparing for a mighty battle along the Oder, which might break German resistance and let the Red Army flood into Berlin.
The Germans were reported dynamiting, shelling and bombing the Oder in a frantic effort to break up natural ice bridges.
The Russians quoted German prisoners as saying large elements of the German air force had been stripped from the Cologne and Aachen sector of the western front as the Nazi high command threw in everything to stop the Russians.
Tough Oder Defenses.
Toughness of the Oder defenses before Berlin was suggested by the fact that several days have now elapsed since the Russians have reported any appreciable progress from their Oder bridgeheads on both sides of Breslau in Silesia.
The Germans continue to declare that Soviet spearheads there had been stopped.
Even the fact that Zhukov reached the Oder was a source of amazement to London military quarters, who noted that he had succeeded in bringing up supplies and heavy arms, although he had driven

100 Killed, 70 Injured In Mexico Train Wreck

By the Associated Press.
MEXICO CITY, Feb. 1.—About 100 persons were killed and 70 injured in the wreck of a special train of pilgrims early today near Cazadero, 100 miles north of here.
The nine coaches loaded with pilgrims were swept off the track and three quickly burst into flames. The National Railways, which announced the preliminary casualty list, said a freight train crashed into the rear of the pilgrims' train, which left here yesterday afternoon.
The pilgrims were bound for San Juan de Los Lagos, south of Aguas Calientes and about 300 miles northwest of here. They were to attend a religious festival.
A relief train with doctors and supplies was sent from here and most of the injured already have been taken to San Juan de Rio, 20 miles from the wreck, where there are hospital facilities. Cazadero, near where the wreck occurred, is only a hamlet.

Father of Toby Wing, Actress, Is Among Prisoners Rescued

By the Associated Press.
92nd EVACUATION HOSPITAL, Luzon, Friday, Feb. 2.—Maj. Paul R. Wing, 54, father of "Toby Wing," movie actress, said he was "quite well," when rescued from a Japanese prison camp.
Happy and tanned, Maj. Wing declared he felt as if he had already regained half of the 40 pounds he lost while imprisoned. He told of his pleasure in receiving a picture of his grandson. The child is with his mother in Miami, Fla.
Maj. Wing, an Army signal officer, was captured at Corregidor.

Rescued Prisoners, Still Proud In Rags, Can't Believe It's True

By RUSSELL BRINES, Associated Press War Correspondent.
SIXTH RANGER BATTALION CAMP, Luzon, Jan. 31 (Delayed).—There is a long twisting lane near here which should become a war monument for today it bridges two worlds. It leads across the plain from the death camp where 513 prisoners of war were rescued by American Rangers and Filipino guerrillas.
A convoy of ambulances and trucks transported the rescued captives back to safety and freedom—except for two of the 513 who died en route. No men ever received more sincere homage than these lean, ragged captives who had come back from death.
For four miles they followed a lane outside the American lines,

Girl Dies in Office

A 21-year-old Government employee, Florence Isabelle Sisson, died today in an office in the Farragut Medical Building, police reported. Mrs. Charles E. Hunt, landlady at 4318 Fourteenth street N.W., where Miss Sisson lived, said she was from Haynesville, Va., and said she believed her father was Leonard Sisson. Miss Sisson was under treatment for a sinus condition.

11 Overcome in Garage

Eleven mechanics employed by the Capital Transit Co. were partially overcome by carbon monoxide gas while working on a bus in the company garage, Fourth and P streets S.W., today. They were removed to Emergency Hospital for treatment. None is reported in a critical condition.

2 Minesweepers, LST Lost

Loss of two minesweepers and a tank landing ship from enemy action in the Philippines was announced this afternoon by the Navy. The landing ship, LST 759, was commanded by Coast Guard Lt. John A. Baybutt, 3731 Thirty-ninth street N.W., who survived. The Navy said the commanders of the minesweepers also are safe.

Cold to Hang On, Forecaster Predicts

The cold, which has frozen Washington and much of the Nation for several days will continue until the end of the week, the Weather Bureau said today. The low this morning was 17 degrees. A disturbance in the Atlantic, which started a strong wind blowing over Washington, kept it from going to the expected 10 degrees, the forecaster explained. The wind will continue tonight and will slowly diminish tomorrow, the forecaster said. As Richmond a low of 13 was recorded this morning. Lynchburg, Va., reported 11 degrees. It was zero through much of the Ohio Valley and 10 at Pittsburgh. The Great Lakes region was colder, with Chicago registering 4 below zero.

100 Killed, 70 Injured In Mexico Train Wreck

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